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been too late to draw other States into the movement by maintaining its objects. Thus, on the 19th December, the Commissioner from Mississippi to Maryland, addressing the citizens of Baltimore, said: "Secession is not intended to be a mere act of defiance, but a step to perpetrate it. We do not propose to go out by way of breaking up or destroying the Union, but we go out for the purpose of getting better guarantees and security for our rights." Two months after that the House of Representatives passed a resolution of censure guaranteeing non-interference with slavery in any State of the Union. As soon as South Carolina had seceded the Charleston Mercury proclaimed that the reinforcement of the forts that had been taken by the seceding States was "the people would they call for war and take the forts." Even in the then non-seceding States of Tennessee and Virginia, secession speeches and meetings were organized. Members of Congress who stood up for the Union were called traitors, and palm-leaf flags usurped the place of the Stars and Stripes; South Carolina troops on the 20th of December; on the 23d troops from Georgia reached Charleston; on the 24th the bands of the seceding States were heard in New Orleans and the Massachusetts Convention on the same day the Richmond Enquirer said that President Lincoln would be forced to leave Washington, and suggested the prompt interposition of Maryland and Virginia to prevent his invading the States of the South. The Capital without delay. On the 26th of December Major Anderson evacuated Fort Mifflin and carried his command to Fort Sumter, as the former was unprepared to resist the threatened attack, while the latter would strengthen his position. On the 27th of December the Charleston Courier denounced Major Anderson for his transfer, as having "achieved the memorable destination of opening civil war." The United States acted as if city after city, when posted with and strong fortifications ordered the South Carolina Government to resist any reinforcements that might be sent to Major Anderson; a ownership was established over this telegraph, and Charleston papers boasted the intention to starve the Fort

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would be made to reinforce it with fresh troops. The Charlestonians were not prepared to do this, and the issue of battle forced upon the Confederate States, and said, "the page is thrown down and we accept the challenge." April 11th, the military of Washington city were put in readiness to combat the movement for the seizure of the Capital by the secessionists under Ben McCulloch. On the same day the aide to Gen. Beauregard demanded the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, and Major Anderson replied that his "ones of honor and his obligations to his Government would prevent his compliance." He informed the bearer of the demand that he would be "starved out in a few days." On April 12, at 1 o'clock at night, another despatch from Beauregard arrived, and he intimated that he would, "that if he would name the time when he would evacuate and agree not to fire upon the batteries while they fired upon him, so fire would be opened upon Fort Sumpter. Maj. Anderson replied that he would evacuate at once, but the batteries would not be fired upon, and he would not be in the immediate open his fire arms compelled by more hostile attack against his fort or the flag of his Government. At half-past three the same despatch arrived and Maj. Anderson said, "the batteries would not be fired upon, but the batteries would be opened as Fort Sumpter in one hour, and accordingly at half-past four the bombardment was commenced, kept up all day and during the night at intervals until after the next noon, April 13th, when the fort was surrendered. The honorable bearer of the news, the Major Anderson, evacuated the fort, withdrawing his flag and bearing it away with his command. This was the very day, it will be seen, upon which Maj. A. had stipulated to evacuate if the fire and President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 troops to prevent insurrectionary combinations and calling an extra session of Congress for the 14th of July. Gov. Leach of Virginia, in refusing to comply with the demand, said that he was "not to recognize the secession, and" "you have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and, having done so, we

